



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/130
7 February 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to resolution 864 (1993) adopted by the Security Council on 15 September 1993 regarding sanctions against UNITA, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the following measures have been taken by the Singapore Government in order to meet the obligations of the Government of Singapore in the aforementioned resolution:

(a) A Marine Circular has been issued to Shipowners by the relevant government department.

(b) A Prohibition of Exports (Angola) Order has been issued.

Copies of the above directives are enclosed.*

The Permanent Representative further has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that in addition to the two directives above, the Singapore Government has also taken the following action:

(a) The Ministry of Defence of Singapore has instructed the Singapore Technologies companies to comply with the United Nations sanctions against the UNITA faction in Angola. The Ministry of Defence of Singapore will not endorse any request for approval to promote and sell arms-related and oil-related items to the UNITA faction and will also track companies' sales reports for any indication of promotion and sales activities in Angola. The Ministry of Home Affairs of Singapore will reject all import and export of arms and related materials of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts from/to UNITA in Angola;

* The texts of the directives may be consulted in room S-3545.

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(b) The Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAAS) has notified Singapore carriers, namely Singapore Airlines and SilkAir, as well as relevant aviation companies, of the contents of resolution 864.



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LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the situation in Sarajevo, one of the safe areas which were declared by the Security Council in its resolution 824 of 6 May 1993.

The members of the Security Council will be aware of the incident in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994 when a 120-mm mortar round fired at the central market caused the deaths of at least 58 civilians and injuries to 142 others. This followed a similar attack on the suburb of Dobrinja on 4 February 1994, as a result of which 10 civilians were killed and 18 injured.

Immediately upon receipt of a report of this further atrocity in Sarajevo, I instructed my Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, General Jean Cot, to proceed to Sarajevo in order to supervise the investigation which I had instructed UNPROFOR to undertake.

I have today been informed by my Special Representative and the Force Commander that, whereas UNPROFOR has established that the round which caused the casualties in Dobrinja on 4 February was fired from a Bosnian Serb position, it has not been possible to establish the source of the attack against the central market on 5 February.

These two incidents make it necessary, in accordance with operative paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 836 (1993), to prepare urgently for the use of air strikes to deter further such attacks. I have accordingly written today to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to seek that Organization's support in this matter. A copy of my letter to Dr. Wörner is annexed to this letter.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Letter dated 6 February 1994 from the Secretary-General
addressed to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic
Treaty Organization (NATO)

I have the honour to refer to resolution 836, adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 4 June 1993.

In paragraph 9 of that resolution the Security Council authorized the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), in carrying out the mandate conferred on it by paragraph 5 of that resolution, "... acting in self-defence, to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas by any of the parties ...". The safe areas had been declared by the Security Council in its resolution 824 of 6 May 1993. They included Sarajevo.

In paragraph 10 of resolution 836, the Security Council further decided that "... Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may take, under the authority of the Security Council and subject to close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures, through the use of air power, in and around the safe areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate set out in paragraphs 5 and 9 above".

In the declaration of the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council held at NATO Headquarters, Brussels on 10-11 January 1994, the Heads of State and Government inter alia reaffirmed their "readiness under the authority of the United Nations Security Council and in accordance with the Alliance decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993, to carry out air strikes in order to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo, the safe areas and other threatened areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina". You subsequently informed me that, whereas the North Atlantic Council had already authorized close air support, a further decision would be required for it to authorize air strikes. I reported this position to the Security Council in my letter of 28 January 1994 addressed to its President.

The mortar attacks last week against civilian targets in Sarajevo, at least one of which has been established by UNPROFOR to be the work of Bosnian Serb forces, make it necessary to prepare urgently for the use of air strikes to deter further such attacks. I should be grateful, therefore, if you could take action to obtain, at the earliest possible date, a decision by the North Atlantic Council to authorize the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command to launch air strikes, at the request of the United Nations, against artillery or mortar positions in or around Sarajevo which are determined by UNPROFOR to be responsible for attacks against civilian targets in that city. The arrangements for the coordination of such air strikes would be elaborated through direct contacts between UNPROFOR Headquarters and NATO's Southern Command, as has already been done in the case of close air support for the self-defence of United Nations personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I am today informing the members of the Security Council that I have addressed the above request to you.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE
CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF
NEW ZEALAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 4 February 1994 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations stating that Ms. Felicity Jane Wong has been appointed alternate representative of New Zealand on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.



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LETTER DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the letter addressed to Your Excellency by the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations
(S/1994/103) dated 31 January 1994, I have the honour to enclose herewith the
position of the Government of the Sudan regarding the matter.

I request Your Excellency to kindly circulate the enclosure as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Mohamed Osman YASSIN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

With reference to the letter dated 31 January 1994 addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Eritrea, which was distributed as a document of the Security Council (S/1994/103), the Government of the Sudan wishes to inform you of the following:

1. The Government of the Sudan draws attention to the contents of its letter dated 24 January 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council, which was distributed as a document of the Council (S/1994/71).
2. In consideration of the fraternal relations between the two countries, the Government of the Sudan, following the issuance of document S/1994/34 and the reply to it in document S/1994/71, hastened to dispatch a high-ranking delegation to Eritrea with a view to reaching agreement with the Eritrean authorities on how to deal with all the issues within a bilateral framework and on putting an end to the repeated letters and replies to them.
3. On that basis, the Sudan does not wish to comment on the second letter referred to above and addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Eritrea to the United Nations.



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LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

First, let me once again express to you my highest consideration.

In conjunction with the previous letter of Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of 5 February 1994 (S/1994/124) to Your Excellency, we would like to re-emphasize our call for an emergency session of the Security Council with a formal meeting and the opportunity for open debate to the Member States of the United Nations.

Pursuant to resolutions 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), the United Nations Security Council has already adopted the necessary mandate and authority for "Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements" to "take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in reply to bombardments against the safe areas". In this context, NATO is obliged to act in accordance with the responsibilities and obligations delegated to it by the United Nations and the Member States thereof. In response to the continuing siege of Sarajevo and the unprecedented bombardments of Friday, 4 February and Saturday, 5 February, the Member States should have the opportunity to examine and evaluate, in an open debate of the Security Council, what steps have been undertaken or are contemplated by NATO having assumed the authority and responsibilities delegated to it by the United Nations.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



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LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina comprising Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the extremely grave situation resulting from the massacre of over 66 civilians by the Serbian gunners in Sarajevo on 5 February 1994.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations and
Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on
Bosnia and Herzegovina
